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amount of water carried forward day by day. The velocity was exceedingly well known; its annual mean and its monthly mean were also very well known. The stream took 25 days to reach Nantucket, 50 days to reach the Newfoundland Bank, and 200 days to reach the western coast of Europe. From its known sectional area between Florida and Cuba, he contended it was impossible such a stream could spread over the whole of western Europe up to Iceland, as far as the northern coast of Norway and Spitzbergen, and to other places where there was a comparatively mild climate. He repeated, such a body of water passing from the Gulf could not produce those effects on the climate of the whole of western Europe without being aided by some other causes. Then there was the fact that the warmest point of the Gulf Stream was on its western edge: the warmest water being pressed upon the American coast, along which the polar current was running south. He wanted to know why that was? why the warmth should not be diffused more to the eastward? It was only a suggestion of Mr. Leighton Jordan that the axial rotation of the Earth might account for the phenomenon in some degree. But, apart from that, he would contend that that small body of water would never cover the whole of the west coast of Europe; it was the great winds which blew from the south-west in that part of the Atlantic that produced a drift towards the coasts of Europe. Moreover, there was the drift of water round the Bahama Bank, which joined the Gulf Stream; the Gulf Stream, in fact, could form only a fractional portion of the circulation.

The CHAIRMAN, in closing the discussion, said the great point was to bring men of science and practice together, for truth was elicited by the efforts of the two. He was much indebted to Professor Huxley for giving him the chance of still indulging in those ideas that he had always entertained with regard to the effect of the Gulf Stream upon our climate. He must say he

did not think that Mr. Findlay had absolutely dissipated that belief.

The following paper, announced for reading, was taken as read:—

3.—Journey to the Confluence of the Mantaro and Apurimac. By Antonio Raimondi, Hon. Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Society.

This will be printed entire in the 'Journal,' vol. xxxviii.

Seventh Meeting, 22nd February, 1869.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH, R.E., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

PRESENTATIONS.—Charles H. Stanton, Esq.; Licut. Henry Trotter, R.E.

Accessions to the Library from 8th to 22nd February, 1869:—
'A Visit to the Southern Galas (East Africa).' By T. Wakefield.
1866. Donor, the author. 'Emigration to Venezuelan Guyana.'
By L. Clark. 1868. Donor, the author. 'A History of the Abyssinian Expedition.' By Clements R. Markham. 1869. Purchased.
'Anales de la Universidad de Chile.' 'Historia jeneral de la Republica de Chile. 'Bibliografia de la Literatura Chilena.' 'El Terreno